48 it has been the past week. With the exception of one or two The ship Lucus, from Sun Francisco, with hay, etc., and the hip John Marshall, from Jarvis Island, with guano, have arred since our last. The Lucas is up for Victoria, and will take a cargo of cattle on deck, and a considerable quantity of Island produce below. A very great interest is felt in the growing trade in that direction, and confidence is expressed in the extensive demand for our productions which it is believed must ensue from the immense immigration into the Fraser River country. It is to be hoped that this demand will continue to be ex-

We note a small transaction in Real Estate on Tuesday. The premises occupied by Mr. Hadley, adjoining the Honolulu House, sold at auction for \$1,300. SUGAR-There was a large sale of mat sugar from Hillo, for

export, on terms not public. Nearly all the sugar in market will probably be forwarded by the Lucas to Victoria. BEEF-An active demand for Hawaiian continues at \$13@\$14 per bbl. A considerable parcel is expected in the Mary from

FLOUR-The Lucas will relieve the market of about 200 barrels Hawaiian. The stock of American Flour on hand is light,

but some large parcels are known to be on the way.

TOBACCO—Some demand for the better qualities. The market is well supplied with inferior brands, and prices rule low. BEANS-The market continues to be overwocked, as it has been for a year or more, and sales are difficult at any figure. EXCHANGE-On Boston has been offered in the market during the week. As there will be no packet leaving for the coast some weeks, there is no active demand for Exchange.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

San Francisco - July 14 | Paris - - - - June 4
Panama, N. G. - June 30 | Hongkong - - May 13
New York - - - June 21 | Melbourne, Vic., - - Mar. 11
London - - - June 8 | Tahiti - - - - April 18

For San Francisco—No vessel up.
For Laharna—per Kamol, about Saturday
For Hilo—per Liboliho, Friday.
For Kawaihas—per Mary, Friday.

PORT OF HOMOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12-Sch Melkelki, Hall, from Kahului 13—Sch Hebni Ana, from Kanal.
13—Sch Eebni Ana, from Kanal.
13—Sch Dip Lucas, Daggett, 29 days from San Francisco
14—Sch Mary, Berrill, from Kawaihae,
14—Sch Kamehamsehn IV, from Kohrla. 14-Sch Excel, Antonio, from Kolon. 15-Sloop Louisa, from Kona, Hawai

16 Am. sh John Marshall, Pendisten, 19 days from Jar 18—Sch Kamoi, Chadwick, from Labaima and Kabului. 18—Sch Moikelki, Hall, from Kabului. DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12—Sch Kincole, for Kona, Hawaii.
13—Keeni Ana, for Kausi.
13—Molketti, for Kahniul.
16—Sch Excel, Antonio, for Kausi.
17—Piscuiz, Lambert, to cruise on New Zealand. 17-Wes. Wirt, Osborne, to cruise and 17-Sch Excel, for Kausi. 17-Sch Komehameha IV, for Kohola.

MEMORANDA.

Tr Ship John Marshall, with 500 mes game, arrived on the morning of the 16th from Jarvis Island, after an absence of 66 days. She reports the sailing of the Josephine for New Nantucket and other islands, on the 20th July, with 200 tons guano on board, and may be expected here in a few days. The clipper White Smallow was loading, and would be ready to still on the 25th August for New York. She is louding at the rate of fifty tons a day. The John Marshall touched at Christmas Island ning's Island. Made Hawnii in 13 days from Jarvis Island. Passage to Honolulu from Jarvis 18 days. During the time we laid at Jarvis Island, winds from E. S. E. to E. N. E., and on the passage back, winds variable from S. E. to E. N. E. with Tr July 24-Touched at Jarvis Island, Am. whale ship

Joshua Bragdon, Bates, 10 months, 300 sp. VESSELS IN PORT .- AUGUST 18.

H. B. M. S. Havannah, Harrey.
Am. clipper sh Golden Eagle, Harding.
Am clipper ship Flying Fagle, Bates.
Am. ship John Marshail, Pendleton.

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am. clipper brig Josephine, with guano, will be due in a few days from New Nantucket and Baker's Islands
Am. sch Angenett, 246 tons, Morse, was to have sailed from New Bedford, August 1, for this port.
Am. ship Alexander, Bush, sailed from New London for Honolulu May 13, with cargo to C. A. Williams & Co.

Am. schooner Martha, Porchaller, would sail from New London.

hain May 13, with cargo to C. A. Williams & Co.

Am. schooner Martha, Penhallow, would sail from New London for Honolulu, about July 1.

Am. ship Modern Times, of H. A. Pierce's Line of Packets, would leave Boston for Honolulu, via Tahiti, in July.

Am. bark Young Greek, Taylor, of Pierce's Line, sailed from Boston for Honolulu direct, June 1.

Am. ship Mountain Wave, Harding, sailed from Boston, in Pierce's Line of Packets, May 20, for Honolulu direct.

Im. ship Ghadintor sailed from New Redford June 19th for this distor sailed from New Bedford June 12th, for this

Br. bark Portena, McGowan, sailed from Liverpool, May 23, for Honoldin, with merchandise to R C Jenion.

The clipper ship Syren, 1085 tons, had been purchased by Mesers. Hunnewell & Brewer, to take the place of the John Gil-

Messrs. Hunnewell & Brewer, to take the place of the John Gilpan in the Sandwich Islands line of packets—sailed from Boston direct May 20, consigned to C Brewer 21.

The ship Harriet & Jessle, Gray, sailed from New Bedford for Honolulu direct, May 19.

Danish back Capdace was to sail from Hamburg in April, with merchandise to H. Hackfeld & Co—due here in August.

The following vessel: are expected at this port in October, to lead oil: From San Processo—Ships Anglo Saron, Golden City and Raduga. From Sydney—Ships Mary Robinson and Washington Allston.

Bark Harburg, from Bremen, to Hoffschlaeger & Stapenhorst will be due here in September.

chi be due here in September.

Brig Teutonia, from Bremen, to Melchers & Co., will be due sere in September.

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

From Kawatuan—per Mary, August 14—23 head of cattle, 60 sheep, 30 bbis potatoes, 26 casks bref, 70 hides, 5 kers butter.
From Kausi—per John Young, August 13—16 comis firewood, 16 boxes cigars. 26 calabashes, 15 drinking do, 3 bbls potatoes 4 hogs, 20 brails pot, 6 brails mats, 3 kegs batters 15 deck pas-

From Kantlett—per Moikeiki, August 18—25 kegs sugar, 25 bndls pol, 500 bush wheat, 18 passoners on deck.
From Kahului—per Kamei, Aug. 18—1909 bushels wheat.

IMPORTS. From Janvis Island-per John Marshall, August 15-480

PASSESGERS.

From Lanarsa and Kartlet-per Kamoi, August 18—Rev R Amsstrong, Dr R McKibbin, jr. John Miller, Gov P Nahaoleina. Mr H Alexander, Misses Ann and Emily Alexander, Masters Bailey (2), A B Russell, 50 on deck. From Kawamas—per Mary, August 14—J H Brown, J. ongford, 3 children of Rev Mr Lyons, and 20 deck passengers.

MARRIED.

At Wallnen, Mani, July 28, Mr. H. Manase to Miss Hakaust 9, Judge John RECHARDSON to

On board H. B. M.'s ship Hatannah, Aug. 12, Thomas McIstras, staman, aged about 29 years, a native of Ireland.

On board H. B. M.'s ship Housenak, on the passage from similar as possible to those which Mr. Punch had reasons to Vancouver's Island, killed by the falling of the topallant staddingsell yant from the top, Angus Bowis, aged shout 37 years, a native of the island of Islay, Angushire, Scottheauth of Isla

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL-Rev. S. C. Damon Chaplain-King street, near the Saliors' Home. Preaching on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Seats free. Salasatis School after

—Pulpit temporarily occupied by Rev. Lorrin Andrews. Preaching on Sundays at 11 A. M. and 74 p. s. Sabbath School meets at 10 A. M.

BTHODIST CHURCH—Numan avenue, corner of Jutui street—Rev. Wm. S. Turner, Pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 A. M. and Ti P. M. Scale free. Subbath School meets at 10 A. M.

TH'S CHURCH-Ber

Bervices every Sunday at 10 a. M. and 2 P M. IN A MILD FORM.—An establishment Social in A Mills Form.—An establishment is projected in Paris for the purpose of enabling any edividual to the annual payment of 700 francs (too that too), to enjoy all the luxuries of social with all the independence of domestic life. For this case they are to have board, lodging, clothes and to the large the use of a library, the daily papers, billing; the use of a library, the daily papers, billing, baths, and a carriage for exercise. The whole to be under the management of a committee, chosen SPECIME BUSINESS NOTICE.

Remittances for the Course HAL ADVERTISER may be sent in oin by mall to the Jublisher, or through an agent. Back numcan be supplied to such as wish them. Copies for mailing, THEMS .- Six Dollars per annum.

Bound volumes, L and II. for sale \$8 per volum AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISES. C. S. BARTOW, Esq.
L. L. TORBERT, Esq.
Capt. J. WORTH.
Capt. J.S. A. LAW.
THOS. H. PARIS, Esq.
Jr. J. W. SMITH.
L. P. FISHER, Esq.

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19. Say not my art is fraud-all tire by seeming.

The beggar bays with it, and the gay courtier Gains land and title, rank and rule, by seeming The clergy sown it not and the bell sollier Will eke with it his service .- All admit it, All practice it; and he who is contect With showing what he is, shall have small credit In church, or camp, or state .- So wags the world.

drawing to it the attention of the people, and receiving the cautious deliberations of the Privy Conneil of State, it is well to throw upon it all the light that can be obtained. That our diplomacy is far from being an honor to us is as palpable as anything can be, and needs no other proof than this same Treaty and its history. However plausibly diplomatic tricks and subterfuge may be resorted to in older and more powerful States, it ill becomes a young and weak government to follow any other course than a straitforward and honest one. That such has not been ours, the history of the past few years too glaringly shows. An opposite policy would have gained for us a respect which we can in no wise

Our readers will remember that some months ago we copied into our columns two letters published in England, one of them purporting to have been sent from these islands about the time (October, 1857.) that the French Treaty is supposed to have received the approval or compliance of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They appeared first in the Liverpool Times, a paper of high authority, which would disdain to give publicity to anything that had not the stamp of genuineness on its face. Who are the authors of the letters, is a matter of considerable importance just now, as it serves to illustrate the duplicity which clouds our diplomatic affairs, and especi-"ally those relating to a nation with whom we all purpose that we republish them.

[From the Liverpool Times, Dec. 19.] Important from the Sandwich Islands-Projected Treaty with France.

Two important communications have been placed in our hands, the tempest? Islands From those it would appear that the French Ambasan the result of which, if complied with will grant a moneyoly o the trade of these Islands to France, to the detriment commerce, not only of this country, but also of the holdings a high official position in those Islands, and addressed a distinguished diplomatist in this country, who has been much interested in the prosperity of the Sandwich Islands. The wri

[LETTER No. 1-purports to be from " a person holding a high official position in these Islands," and who has devoted all his energies for the last thirteen years to the Hawaiian race.]

"I am obliged to you for the interest you express in the King's independence. To preserve that and the interesting Hawaiian race, has been the only object that has detained me here, and to which I have devoted all my energies for the last thirteen years. It was with great dimently that we escaped annexation to the United States in 1854; since then we had thought our independence scure; but I regret to tell you that since the Illi of this month, Mr. Ferrin, the French Moleter, has been press ing on as a new Trenty with France, that, if ratified by the King o inconsistent with the imperial policy towards weak States hat if the Emperor has given to Mr. Perrin the instruction crived by Mr. Perrin, in regard to our policy and peculiar cir-cumstances. To ward off the dangers which threaten us, it has been suggested to him by several to write semething, by this mail, to the Earl of Clarendon."

[LETTER No. 2-Is supposed to have been written by some one in England or Honolulu, very anxious to play fiddle to No. 1.1

The second letter refers chiefly to the offer that a French Pro-

tectorate would exercise on the Islands.

"French policy in the Sandwich Islands (indeed throughout the sandwich Islands) *Geenia? has ever been 'modding and machievous,' no having, or ever having, any other practical object than to thwar what Frenchmen consider the pointy of England in those parts, and to secure French ascendancy. Hence the famous Pritchard squabble, and the contemptible Protectorate of France over Tahiti, by which English Protestant Missionaries and all Englishmen have practically been driven away, without the slightest benefit having accrued to the natives from the French Protects ate, so called—that is, French dominion and a colonial exclusive has uniformly refused to establish it, even when pative kin ries under the English flag; and we most properly restored th Sandwich I-lands to the native King and inhabitants, after the Captain Keppel had, upon his own authority and action, taken t materially prevented, were by the moral and diplomat ree brought to hear upon the subject of this annexation ribdis of England and America, these constries are to be vieth

The question that attracts attention now is who is the author of Letter No. 1. It must have an authorship, and there was an object in view in writing it. But who is there in the official camp that has presumed to light the torch of discord and point suspicion to the members of His Majesty's government? Who dares to father the unfortunate epistle and relieve his companions from the odium? Is there no investigation to be had ? To the Privy Council properly belongs the right to take steps in the matter, and no better time can serve them than this present, while the Treaty is under consideration. A committee of investigation should be immediately proposed to consist of one—the Minister of Foreign Affairs, perhaps. If his Excellency should be so fortunate as to be appointed, he being much given to statistics. questions and answers, the course to pursue would be to issue circulars, to consist of numberless inquiries, to be addressed to every foreigner resident on the group. They should be got up as

Question 1 .- Have you fived on the Islands thirteen years? 2.-Can you give the date of your arrival? 3. -Have you ever held "a high official position" under this

4 .- Have you ever expressed any interest in the King's inde

5.-Have you been detained here any length of time for the owed object of "preserving the interesting Hawaiian race?" 6.-What do you think of "annexation?"

7 .-- What is your opinion of the French Minister? 8 .- What is your opinion of the French Treaty? 9 .- Do you know anything about the Earl of Clarendon? 10 .- Have you any neighbors-their names, ages, occupation

11 .- What do you think of the King's Minister of Foreign These might serve simply as an outline for

112 questions, which should comprise the list, to which "additional questions" might be annexed, if found necessary. There is probably not a man in the kingdom who would hesitate to return immediate answers. The result obtained would be twofold-a valuable collection of statistics might be added to the voluminous archives of the Foreign Office, and the public would know "Who killed Cock Robin.

We should have taken less trouble to bring this subject up again before the public, were it not rently reported about town that the Minister

of Foreign Affairs has given a written assurance to the gentleman most interested in letter No. 1 that he was not its author, and the government organ, with any amount of special pleading, but without the boldness absolutely to deny its paternity, endeavored to insinuate at the time of its publication that the Minister had not that honor. Here the Minister has got himself into a dilemma. He is either in the contemptible, pitiable state of being afraid to acknowledge his own writings, or he is the open advocate of a treaty

which, vampyre like, would suck the very life-

blood from the nation, and leave it with a mere

shadow of nationality and respect.

Had the Minister of Foreign Relations, when demanded its authorship, come forward manfully and acknowledged the letter (if it is his, and we have yet to find the person who doubts that it was sent at his instance.) had he stood holdly out and refused to make the treaty for reasons given in the letters, he would have been supported by the entire community from the highest to the lowest; he would have commanded all our suffrages But how does the case stand? He has signed and now advocates a treaty which he himself is said to have condemned in his private let-Now while the French Treaty is very properly ters, and he dares neither to acknowledge nor deny publicly that he has done so. How suggestive such a state of affairs! What an interesting position for a Minister of State to be placed

The Polynesian says "it is all a muddle," and verily it is a "muddle." And is he who has made this muddle to be allowed to sit quietly by and watch the effect of the mischief he has so slily brewed? Has His Majesty the King, who is more deeply interested than us all, that he has the interests of the entire nation depending on him; has he considered that ere long (owing to his Minister's want of judgment, his duplicity and stupidity.) he may be placed in the position to act on the latter part of the 39th article of the Constitution, with the alternative of seeing the independence of his kingdom lost in another manner and its energies forever de-

From this much to be regretted result there appears now to be but one alternative. Whatever may have been the aid which the King's Council may beretofore have had from him, that day appears to be passed. When the confidence of the Council, the community, the people and the whole nation is lost in a Minister-there is no alternative but to part with him. We have lately seen the entire British Ministry resign their offices for a much less grave offense than this, and since that time we have seen another British Minister resign for the errors committed in a sindesire to be on terms of amity. It is for this gle dispatch. Will not our great man wisely be guided by their example, whilst the cloud rests on the distant horizon, no bigger than a man's band. Or will be dare to stem the current of popular fury, till it rages around him with the violence of

Some months since, our attention was called to the successful budding of seedling orange trees. which operation not only ensures their producing a fine fruit, but hastens their bearing several years. An orange tree will not ordinarily bear till it is from nine to ten years of age. But a budded tree will produce fruit several years earlier. This mode of budding has lately been successfully introduced into Kona, Hawaii, on Mr. Greenwell's estate, and we learn that about half the trees operated on bave proved successful, and

We have recently heard of another experiment with the orange tree which promises to be a still greater improvement. - It is the budding of the best varieties of orange into the Chinese orange stock. This latter, it is well known, is a very hardy species of the orange, growing in the driest

soils, and bearing fruit in three or four years from the seed. The fruit is used by the Chinese for making preserves. The tree is of a rapid growth, reaching, in moist and favorable places, a height of fifteen feet in three years. Dr. Hillebrand is the first that we have known to experiment successfully with this tree, and he has now half-a-dozen doing very well.

The method is the same as has been practiced in other countries in relation to the pear, which is budded or grafted on to the genuine stock, and bears fruit much sooner than on the parent stock. The experiment with the brange tree promises to become of as great value to fruit-growers here as the other has in other countries. One of the principal drawbacks to engaging in the cultivation of orange trees is the length of time necessary to bring them into full bearing-an orchard requiring from ten to twelve years before it can be of any profit. By this mode of propagating, an orchard can, in ordinary situations, be brought into full bearing in half the time. The China orange being much hardier will grow in more exposed localities than the ordinary varieties. It is also much less liable to be attacked by in-

sects. In such districts as Koloa and Nawiliwili. on Kauai, Wailuku and Makawao, on Maui, and exposed localities on Hawaii, where the common orange will not thrive and bear except in vallies, and even here in Honolulu, we think that the China orange budded with the better varieties will be found to grow and produce well. The experiment is one which should be tested, and

As a hedge plant, the China orange tree is recommended for its rapid growth, strong wood, and numerous thorns, which render it impassable to any animal. Its flowers furnish the best of food for bees to make their honey, and whereever they are kept, this orange should be cultivated. About Honolulu, the China orange has become quite abundant, but we are not certain that it is growing on the other islands of our group. Seeds can easily be procured here and the tree his original intention of lecturing. introduced into every district.

We have been favored by Mr. W. R. Seal with the perusal of quite a curiosity in the newspaper line-a copy of the "Ulster County Gazette," printed at Kingston, Ulster County, New York State, on the 4th of January, 1800. The typographical execution, though full of errors, is clearly done, and the types show an impression which will compare favorably with the newspapers of some latitudes even at the present day. It is curious to note the dates of "latest intelligence." Seventy-two days from London, eighty from Paris-five from Washington City. George Washington had expired at Mount Vernon on the 14th of December, and the Gazette, dressing its columns in mourning, gives the speeches and resolutions in Congress on the announcement of the national bereavement, winding up the description of the funeral ceremonies on the bank of the Potomac, with the following words: "The sun was now setting. Alas! the sun of glory was set forever. No-the name of Washington -the American President and General-will triumph over Death! The unclouded brightness of his glory will illuminate the future ages." Among the resolutions of the House of Repre-

sentatives occurs the following, moved by Mr. Marshall, and contains in its last clause a few words which have become to Americans, from frequent use, "familiar as household words:" " Resolved, That a committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country." In the foreign news columns we read of the continued success of Bonaparte against the Austro-Russian armies on the Rhine, while Field Marshal Prince Suwarrow was apparently driving the French from Switzerland. One is reminded of the former riches of Spain, when reading a paragraph like the following: "Two Spanish frigates bound from the Havannah, having on board unwards of three millions and a half dolweides merchandise, were taken by four sh frigates, and carried safely into Ply-

vertisement like the following would read widly enough in an Ulster County paper of the present day. "For sale-the one-half of a saw mill, with a convenient place for building, &c. And also, a stout, healthy, active Negro Wench. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the particulars by applying to John Schoonmaker, jr., at Rochester." We notice no less than a round dozen of Sheriff's notices of levy and sale, showing that times were rather hard; and we are told by Luther Andres, that

"You will always find me by my sign, A few rods from the house divine." where he would receive in payment of goods-"wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, corn, butter, flax, ashes and raw hides," adding humorously at the end, "cash will not be refused." What is more interesting than an old newspaper!

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE DISASTER OF THE "PRINCE OF HAWAII."-On the 10th inst., the new schooner called the Prince of Hawaii, of about 12 tons burthen, left the nort of Hanalei, Kauai, bound for Niihau-an island separated from Kauai by a channel of eight miles. She had some eight native passengers on board, and a quantity of ohis timber on deck, but nothing in the man. way of hallast. Her crew consisted of three foreigners. John Beed, who was part owner, a native of Wales; George Iderson, an American, and a colored man, name unknown. When about midway between the two islands, a sudden squall, so common in that tion of his efforts to keep them cool. eighborhood, struck the vessel and immediately ansized her. There being no ballast on board, she of course floated freely, and the foreigners managed to get on her bottom, with some assistance from the natives in regard to Reed, who was a cripple, having lost the use of his lower limbs a year or two since. natives then struck out for the nearest land. which was Niihau, supposed to have been some fifteen miles distant ; another account says they landed at Mana Point, on Kanai. They swam during the remainder of that night, through the following day and night, and on Thursday, six out of the eight landed on Niihau, an old man and a stripling having proved unequal to the task. It is barely possible, but not probable, that the unfortunate foreigners on the schooner were seen and picked up by some of the native fishermen of Niihau, but the general belief is that they have perished.

FITE NAPOLEON .- Sunday last, August 15, the "Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin." took place at the Catholic place of worship in this city by the performance of high mass. A number of pative and foreign dignitaries were present, besides veral of the foreign Consuls. The first Napoleon, t will be remembered, on that day concluded a concordat with the Pope, and, abolishing the thousand and one holidays then observed in France, decreed that the fete Napoleon should be the only binding day of public and strict national observance. Ever since, under the Empire and under the "Citizen King," the fifteenth of August has been observed by Frenchmen generally. On Sunday H. B. M.'s frigate Havannah, lying in our harbor, displayed the tricolor at the main, and at 12 M. fired a national

SALLOR DROWNED .- A seamon belonging to the Harannah was drowned last Monday in one of the deep pools at the Puehuehu Falls in Nuuanu Valley. It is supposed that being no swimmer, he ventured beyond his depth and was drowned. The slarm was at once given by two of his shipmates, but when the natives by diving brought up the body, life was exwar's men. On Tuesday his remains were interred in the Nauanu Cemetery, followed to the grave by a

Burs .- Another colony of honey bees, making the fifth, swarmed on Monday last in Dr. Hillebrand's garden, and were successfully hived by him. There four original ones imported, and all are doing well. chased, at \$50 per hive, of the Agricultural Society. who own those in Dr. Hillehrand's charge. We should like to see them introduced at Hiland Makawao, where, if properly attended to, they would rapidly increase and soon become profitable.

Moving and Raising .- Quite a number of buildings about town have been raised recently to a higher ade, consequent upon the filling in and repairing of streets. Mr. Booth, at the corner of Nuuanu and Hotel streets, has, so to speak, turned his premises "end for end," the billiard room having been moved on to the corner, thus changing places with the bar om. These movings and raisings are all performed in an expeditious and satisfactory manner by Mr. C.

THE LIHOLIHO. - This favorite Hilo racket has inst been thoroughly overhauled and put in the best repair. Under the gentlemanly charge of Captain Lovett, her spacious cabin will no doubt be often occupied on the pleasant trip from Honolulu to the we hope that all who have time and opportunitiy "City of Pele," and we can with confidence assert that any business or freight entrusted to his care will be promptly executed and safely guarded. The L. commences her regular trips to-morrow.

DR. FRICK'S LECTURES .- By a communication from Dr. Frick in another column it will seen that he has for the present postponed his lectures upon the times of Wat Tyler. It is to be hoped that intellectual improvement may present sufficient claims to the commences, as shall enable the Doctor to carry out

Mr. H. F. Johnson, who visited Honolulu some months ago from San Francisco for the ostensible purpose of engaging in teaching and lecturing, delivered a lecture at the Fort Street Church, and afterward returned to San Francisco, was thrown from his horse on the 4th of July at Oakland, opposite San Francisco, and died in consequence of the accident.

WATERSPOUTS .- Last Friday and Saturday afteroons those who chanced to look seaward in the diion of Barber's Point might have seen a splendid display of Nature's wonders in the shape of waterpouts. Had the wind been on shore, Puuloa might have caught a " washing down."

KILLED .- A native boy, about fifteen years of age, was amusing himself on the lelekoali, or swing, fixed to the top of a cocoanut tree, on Friday last, when having attained a hight of some fifty feet from the ground, by some means he slipped out of the swing and fell. He was taken up senseless, and life was LEGAL NOTICES. - Notice of petition in bankruptey

gainst William Maxwell and L. F. Beatty is given in the last Polnesian, and that G. P. Griswold and H. Rhodes, Esquires, have been appointed Commissioners to try the question of bankruptcy. SUN STROKE.-Last week a native, going along

King street at noon, bareheaded, suddenly tumbled over, insensible, with all the symptoms of sun stroke. He however recovered. This is the first instance of instroke we remember to have heard of at these

The Yankee may be expected in about levotions and returned. reeks, and will probably bring the mails of July 5th

Monday from her second voyage to Jarvis Island, with some 500 tons of guano. She reports everything favorable at the island. The clipper White Swallow made the passage thence from this port in seven days, had discharged her ballast, and a large quantity of water, and was taking in guano. With the gang at work on land (26 hands) she was taking on board about fifty tons per day, and would sail for New York about the 25th of Aug., touching for fresh supplies at Apia, Navigator's Islands. A good frame house, 20 x 40 feet, has, we learn, been erected on ing comfortably. A supply of water for nearly a year is also there. Fresh fish are abandant. Mr. Judd informs us that he caught some thirty or forty, of good size, with hook and line, one morning before breakfast hour. The whaleship Joshua Bragdon touched at Jarvis Island a few days before the Marshall sailed. Capt. Bates, of the J. B., said he had visited it a good many times before, and did not dream of ever finding ladies on it. The John Marshall was vesterday attached by the Marshal, at the suit of J. T. Waterhouse, on account of money advanced to the ship, and the probability is that she will be sold soon by order of court.

DRAY HORSE DROWNED .- Yesterday morning John Bradley was driving his dray near Market Wharf, when the horse commenced kicking at something, and getting one of his legs over the shaft, ran overboard, and before he could be got clear from the dray, was drowned. There were plenty of natives looking on, and had they rendered prompt assistance, a valuable horse would have been saved. Bradley says they were waiting to be offered money for their assistance.

Ecurese.-A partial eclipse of the moon occurs on Tuesday morning, Aug. 24, visible as these islands. Its first contact is at 2 o'clock and 89 minutes in the morning. It will be central at six minutes before four o'clock, and ends about half-past five. Those who wish to observe it will have to rise early in the morning, for eclipses, like sun and tide, wait for no

Ice .- Mr. Lewers advertises in another column that he will shortly be in receipt of ice from Boston, with other fixings always in demand when ice is to be had. We trust that our citizens will show their apprecia-

BOOKS AT AUCTION .- A large sale of miscellaneous and school books is advertised to take place on Saturday evening at J. F. Colburn's rooms.

Savings Bank .- This institution was opened on Tuesday last for the reception of deposits and the transaction of the usual business pertaining to a bank. The first experiment of the sort in Honolulu, it commences under excellent anspices, and we sincerely hope that it will become a permanent feature of our city. The Polynesian of Saturday has the following upon the subject : "The mechanic, the laborer, the young man or young woman who can and will retain three or five dollars weekly out of their wages and deposit them in bank will at the end of five years have from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to start themselves in business with, to purchase a house or land or both; to of names not yet satisfy the most moderate expectafornish an outfit or procure a dowry.

"Could the Hawaiian born portion of our population be induced to deposit their earnings in the savings would in our opinion prove more productive of thrift and consequent general and material comfort than aught else we know of just now; and would the Hae show up the affair theoretically and practically, in dollars and cents, we are sanguine enough to anticipate the happiest results.'

SCHOOL FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN .- We call the attention of our readers to the report, in another column, of the committee of citizens appointed to precure a teacher and a school-room for their contemplated School for Foreign Children in Honolulu. It will be seen that Miss Mary Thurston has accepted the position of teacher, and that the basement of the Fort Street Church has been obtained and fitted up for a school-room-a truly competent person, and Miss T. spoken of as possessing that rare faculty in a tencher, viz.: of making him or herself beloved by the children rather than feared; and we heartly wish the new school, which we learn will begin in the first week of September, all the success with its scholars, all the sympathy from their parents, and all the gratification to the teacher which it can reasonably expect .- Polunesian.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.)

Mr. Epiron :- Please let us understand the matter distinctly, so that residents and whalemen, and the public altogether, may know whether fast ridingnay, furious riding-or, if you please, fast, furious and reckless riding-has ceased to be a breach of the law in Honolulu, or whether everybody else is to be punished for doing what men-of-war's men are to stand upon. So much for one of the many little allowed to do with impunity !

If the law was made to protect the public, I protest against the practice that allows the sailors of the little help in your line. Harganah, or those of any other mau-of-war, to ride about as the former have been doing the past week, without a single arrest by the police. It is notorious that if a sailor from a whale ship, or a merchant ship, should be caught riding through our streets as men-of-war sailors have ridden during the last few days, they would be taken to the lock-up as soon as three or four kanaka constables could tote them there. Indeed, I saw with my own eyes, within a few weeks, the captain of a foreign vessel, lying in port, conducted to the station-house for riding, not half so recidessly as scores of man of-war sailors have ridden through all the streets of Honelulu within the past

Mr. Editor, this is not just, right or honest! The law is a good one, and should be respected; and why s it not enferced? Can you tell? Do you suppose out having received instructions from some quarter to let the man-of-war sailors do as they like?

Now, this partiality, this favoritism for man-ofwar's men, is not fair, and I advise the powers that be to stop it, or they may expect trouble if they attempt to execute upon Yankee whaling sailors, next fall, the law which they allow man-of-war sailors to

break with the most notorious impunity. If you think I talk at random on this subject, I appeal to scores of people in Honolulu, who can attest the assertions I make in regard to the impunity with which this furious riding is allowed. And on one occasion, when three sailors rushed up Fort street at a pace that would have won the king's purse, sure, I asked a comple of native constables, who were quite composedly enjoying the sport, why they did not arrest them, as they would have done had they been sailors from a whale ship, when they seplied, with an assurance that, in their opinion, settled the hatter entirely, "He manuva !"

Allown to inquire if "he manuwa" is a title of mpunity or the violation of law, whether " he okonola " wilanot, and justly, claim the same exemption? Shame upon such execution of the police regulations of Honolulu ! IKEMAKA.

Is Hawaii Returning to Idolatry!

Mr. EDITOR :- It may not be known to all wh read the Commercial Advertiser that, in the ancient days of Hawaiian heathenism, the hula was favored with two gods, one called Laka, a male, and the other Keawe, a female. Under the patronage of these two, the licentious songs and disgusting orgics of the hula were exhibited, to inflame the passions of the young and prepare them early for such acts as, in the softened language of kindness, are now known the world over as the Hawaiian's besetting sin.

A note from Pali Koolan says, " Do you know we have idols here,-images set up, before whom the people offer garlands to the gods of the hula?" I am told that at Waialua also the hula companies

have set up idols, the patrons of their hulas, before whom pigs and other sacrifices have been offered during the past few months. But, by a public notice, posted on the enclosure, all church members and their esto the warned not to enter its sacred precincts. A few weeks since a party of the devotees of the hula are said to have performed a pilgrimage to the Cape of Kuena, where spirits have from ancient times

These hulas are now infatuating the people of a large portion of Oahu. Schools are thinly attended S. Salahar

THE "JOHN MARSHALL"-This ship returned on kalo patches are, to a great extent, left to grew up with grass and weeds; efficient and productive labor is mainly given up; and natives who have formerly been good servants, can now rarely be hired on hula days, and many not at all, unless driven to it by ur-

What is to be the end of this? Did those, now high in office, who five or six years since scoured the country in search of the old hula men anticipate such a sad scene as this? Did they think that they were rekindling an almost extinguished volcano, that they now may never be able to put out till "Ichabod" i the island, with sheds and every convenience for liv- pronounced on this poor dwindling race? I trust not. It doubtless was a sin of ignorance.

But if the powers that he would escape the doom with which God has visited idolatrous nations, it surely is well to bestir themselves. Look at the fate of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat-Ahab and Manasseh. Hawaiian statutes make idolatry a crime; but is

there any penalty affixed? It is most devoutly to be hoped that the rulers of this nation will not long sleep over such a demoralizing scourge as a native hula; but will speedily seek to extirpate it root and branch from the face of the Hawaiian Islands, and let it pass into the oblivion of the sins that were before the flood. A FRIEND.

MR. EDITOR-SIR :- Having taken part in several ions which lately united in paying the last tribute or respect to decreed friends and neighbors, by accompanying their nortal remains to their "long home "Nuuanu Victory Cemetery, under a scorching sun, at that wried of the day when its torrifying ing sun, a that riod of the day when its torrifying rays are usually most oppressive, I have been forcibly impressed with the want of judgment, or perhaps want of reflection evinced in the selection of so very inappropriate an hour as four o'clock in the afternoon, usually fixed upon for the purpose.

Almost everybody feels anxious to take part in these sad ceremonials; and it is generally considered indispensable to don the best broadcloth suit, which (to pedestrians especially) is a great aggravation of the discomfort experienced by all parties.

In some countries, the declining sun is deemed no inappropriate emblem of the close of human life, and funeral processions are consequently arranged to take place simultaneously with sunset; and it seems to me that a similar course would be eminently appropriate to this climate, and would greatly diminish the suffering consequent upon the present very injudicions system, without any countervailing inconvenience or objection, that I am aware of.

Let us hope, then, that those amongst us to whose ot it may fall to arrange the next procession, will give the above suggestion a fair trial, by fixing halfpast five o'clock as the hour for moving, and I think I may safely predict that only a fair trial is required to insure its universal adoption, subject of course to some trifling alteration, in accordance with the season of the year and the variation of the hour of sun-

Honolulu, 18th Aug., 1858. MR. EDITOR :- The return of the greatest part of my list of subscribers must justify me in postponing the overture of my course of lectures, for the number tions, as to a reward.

D. FRICK, LL. D. P. S.-Subscriptions received at Dr. Guillou's, the Commercial Advertiser, the Polynesian, and Library of the Seamen's Chapel.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12, 1858. To THE EDITOR OF THE POLYNESIAN .- I believe it has become a part of your editorial labor to correct the misstatements and blunders of your contempo rary, so please note the interesting little scrap in the last Commercial Atcertiser in regard to " Mrs. Smith's School." Can any gentleman read the statement without experiencing a feeling of moisture about the eyes? To see a lady, an eminent teacher, so abused by the public functionary! It is too bad; but wait a bit—call to mind the feelings of your neighbor and examine into the correctness of the state. pent referred to-Behold, it is simply and unmitigatedly false, and you, poor editor, (editors are to be pitied) have thrown away those fine, gen sympathies, or did you, from past experience, mis-trust at first sight, the correctness of facts in the eloquent little appeal? Well, here we find the said school mentioned twice in the President's report by name, with particulars given. In regard to the second proposition of the Advertiser, a President of the Board of Education would hardly wish publicly to flatter one of a dozen equally good teachers at the risk of an invidious comparison, whatever we independent scribblers may feel authorized to de. And hose who are acquainted with the Native Schools on the Islands will be able to recognize some talent outside of Honolulu; they will call to mind accomplished talent and faithful services at Waimea, Kausi ;

Kaneobe, Oahu ; Labaina ; Kau, Hawaii ; &c., &c. But enough - the last presumption of the said statement falls to the ground for want of anything scraps penned without thought and heedless of truth or justice to parties indirectly affected by them. Now, Mr. Editor, don't forget to thank me for this Yours, THOUGHT. It is the part of our editorial labors to correct the

"mi statements and blunders" of "independent scribblers" such as the above, and had he signed himself "Thought-less," there might have been observed some consistency between "his little scraps, penned beedless of truth," and his name. We beg to inform him that " the said school" is not " mentioned twice" nor even once in the report on education. The only notice of it occurs in the tables in the appendix. It is a matter of trifling importance whether this school or that school is mentioned in the report. But when a page or two of adulation is bestowed on the Royal School-a protegé of the President-it would have been only ordinary decency to have attributed a moiety of " the success" noticed in it, where it properly belongs,-to the humble but unnoticed labors of one whose best scholars are continually being withthe native policemen are so suddenly inactive with- drawn to sustain the acknowledged success of the Royal School.

Foreign Summnry.

AN INTERESTING LAWSUIT TO WHALE SHIP MASTERS. James I. Williams vs. Miner Lawrence, et al .-This was an action upon a whaling contract brought by Williams, master of ship Phanix, against her owners. The facts were, that one Pendleton had originally sailed from the port of New London as mayter of said ship. Pendleton had made two seasons in her on the North West, and had returned to the Sandwich Islands. He was here met by instructions from the agents to go another season, before returning home. Pendleton being unwilling to be gone from home another season, substituted the plaintiff, who was at the islands, in his place as master. Plaintiff took charge of said ship and made a very successful voyage, returning to the port of Honolulu with 1500 barrels whale, 100 sperm, and 24,000 pounds bone. Soon after dropping his anchor in said port, Pendleton, who had in the mean time returned home and had again been sent out by the agents of the Phanix for that purpose, came on board and displaced Williams, and brought the ship under his

(P.'s) charge back to the port of New London. This suit was brought by Williams to recover damages for his removal before said voyage was completed. The amount of damages claimed being his expenses from the Sandwich Islands to New London. he having before recovered the amount of in a libel suit at the islands.

The defence set up was that Pendleton as master, had no power of substitution, and that therefore his contract was not binding upon the owners. That Williams was an improper person to be substituted, having the season before lost the ship Jefferson in the Ochotsk Sea, and that he had drawn drafts on the owners of the Phanix to an excessive amount for repairs and supplies (\$12,000), and that they were justified in removing him, and not liable in damages. The case involved many points of maritime law in-teresting to ship masters and owners, and some considerable conflicting testimony. The Jury were unable to agree though sent-out for a reconsideration several times by the Court. We understand they stood nine for plaintiff, and three for defendants .- N. L.

SINGULAR LAWSUIT IN FRANCE.-In 1816, a married woman at Rouen, named Farin, abandoned her husband to live with a military officer named Merle, at Nismes. In 1819 she gave birth to a boy, who was at Nismes. In 1819 she gave birth to a boy, who was registered in his mother's name at Leplanquois. The woman, though she declared herself the mother, did not name the father. In 1828 the woman died. The child referred to was the only issue by this cohabitation, and upon the death of the woman, Merle, who had lived with her, wrote a letter to her mother, announcing her death in affectionate terms, and referring to this son, then nine years of age, as the pledge of their love. been supposed to hold a dread abode, performed their

Farin knew of his eloped wife having lived wi Meric, and that she had this son by him—he did a think it necessary to take legal proceeding for d avowing the paternity of the child; and things of 44 FY 1788 4

had gone by the name of Leplanquois, of whole as Farin's son and heir. On this, is whole as Farin's son and heir. On this brought an action before the civil tribu to have Leplanquois declared an aduland they contended that the preceding could not be disputed, demonstrated class so. Leplanquois, on his part, rescounteraction to have his legitimacy the register of his birth amended. the register of his birth amended. The after hearing counsel for both parties, rule was an invariable principle of law, that always to be presumed to be the father of dren of his wife; that the registration, we father's name, of a child borne by a wife do away with the presumptica of paternity: as that though Farin knew so far back as 1823 wife had given birth to a child, he had not due time the measures prescribed by the C leon for having his paternity disavow course of conduct was another presumption was the father. The tribunal according the action of Farin's relatives, declared to quois must be considered Farin's son, on registry of his birth to be altered to that a declared that he was entitled to all that property. An appeal having been present imperial Court of Rouen by Farin's relatin argued at great length, but the judgment a bunal was confirmed.—Galignani's Menen COLE'S RIG FOR REDUCING AND FURIS FROM DECK .- Capt. J. E. Cole, of this port. lished a pamphlet containing a full descript new rig which he has invented, and success in practice on the bark Sartelle, and which commended to the favorable consideration owners and ship-builders by a committee Board of Underwriters. The distinguishing claimed for this rig are:

1st. By it square sails can be set, reduce ed, when in any position from deck, with a ease, and certainty 2d. Its strength, durability, and reliably greater than the present method.

d. The weight aloft will be much less. 4th. The ship will sail faster, and m 5th. The loss of life and great suffering in the present method of handling canvass will much lessened, if not entirely obviated.

6th. Its first cost will be materially less its nature will wear a longer time.

Captain Cole applied this rig to the top Sartelle under his command in Cardiff, and found that it worked well in the weather. He says:
All I had for a power was simply a six-in-

wheel with a crank handle on each side topsail halyards to hoist as usual); with the topsail shaking, one man could easily reef with the topsail fall, blowing heavy, four a required to do it quickly. There is no hely yard at all to do with reefing, the sail being ed at the foot. This requires far less power tighten it by hoisting the yard. There blocks or gear about the yard, and the sai the roller freely, it was far easier to hoist to tion at a moment's notice—all that was requisimply to slack the halyards as fast as the sa in this way it would roll perfectly smooth the sail was unbent, after arriving here, near the leeches was not marked by chafe, leeche rope was as fresh as the day the sail -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE RABBIT TRADE IN BELGIUM .- It is a

eredible to what a degree of importance this of trade has attained in Flanders within the seven years. There are fifty thousand skin casses of these animals exported weekly to where they find a ready market as articles while it is difficult to sell them in Flanders the skins gives employment, in Ghent alone, than two thousand workmen, and since the sprung up a few years ago, the export of the to America, France and Russia has become

phenson drove the first engine over the first railway opened as a public highway, yet the of passengers now conveyed by railway Britain and Ireland is about 134,000,000 p The rate of increase in the passenger traffic a lective lines is marvelous. In 1851 the 81,000,000; in 1852, 89,000,000; in 1853, 000; in 1854, 114,000,000; in 1855, 118,0 and in 1856, 129,000,000 of passengers ca

A new process of extracting teeth was a tried in Baltimore. A number of teeth were ed, and the patients declare they received no but experienced a numbing sensation about the The southing is produced by passing a current tricity through the tooth at the time of experiences. The patient grasps firmly in his hand one pole electro magnetic machine, and the otherpole is ed to the forceps, and by this means a current tricity is passed through the tooth, and pro-

local anesthesis, and avoids the use of chlo Can't something of the sort be introduced neighborhood? Our teeth come out awfully ABOUT NEBUCHADNEZZAR .-- Col. Rawlins great English explorer of the ruins of Babyla paring a new work on his discoveries. It is said ims to have found Nebuchadnezzar's hunti with notes, and here and there a portrait of h sketched by himself, with his name under it adnezzar mentions in it having been ill, and he was delirious he thought he had been out t like the beasts of the field. This is held to be derful corroboraton of scripture. Rawlinson als a pot of preserves, in an excellent state, and go to Queen Victoria to taste. How livele Nebuc

of the identical preserves that figured at hera The London Times observes:—" Distrust as reign in Paris, but nowhere will they be than in the Imperial breast. All history teachs those who govern by such means suffer monthey inflict. Why should Napoleon III., as his exploits and his glory, prepare for himself age of Tiberius? Already men of every class a easy, and the roll of political offences resemble. of enslaved Rome. If a man is popular, he gerous to the Prince-ifhe is rich, he is like powerful enemy—if he is poor, poverty may so on to crime—if he is lively, he must be a some seditions intelligence—if he is melanch.

zar's cook dreamt, when making them, that two

nturies after, the Queen of England would

M. Soyer, the distinguished French cock, the perfection of cooking consists in making in simplest materials a savory and nutritious me for this purpose he relies chiefly on the press of the natural flavors of the substances cookel, are evaporated or neutralized by nine-tenth of the cooks in the world. M. Sover exhib of a kitchen devised by him and Miss Nighting which reasting, baking, broiling, braing, stewing and boiling, can be easily accomplis from 1,000 down to 50 men. After partaking excellent soup, impromptu omelets, builli, a profil ets of the ingenious culinary contrivati Sover, the company departed with the convicts

boiled beef" would not long be the sole ratio "Junius."—In the forthcoming volume VII of ton's "Abridgment" there is the following help speech of Mr. Randolph, in which Mr. R. speech of the "Junius" of a remark of Lord

When the author of this " Abridgment" Colonel Benton) was ten years old, which was last decade (berrowing Lavy's division of time expression) of the last century, and before enlired writers had thrown darkness on the authors "Junius," it was well conceded that there was man in England, or the world, who united in all the qualities of head, heart, and temper, incidents of political and personal life, which incidents of political and personal life, which writing of those letters required; but one may had such power to drive the English lauguage knowledge of men and things, such amplitude formation, such lofty and daring spirit, such is ment to publish his thoughts and conceal his an oratorical fame already so great as to seabove the assumption of that of "Junius," it was. That one man was Lord Chatham, the and out of favor with the Kingan daring the and out of favor with the King and dominar relegated (by his peerage) to that 'Hospitalof lables,' the House of Lords, whence no patriot could reach the Commons of England; retired country seat at Hayes, and all visitors shut out contented, despairing, restless, and seeing no reach the people but through the press, and by of appeals; bold to audacity, patriotic to tent and the more impressive because shrouded in mystery of an unknown origin. So stood Lord ham and "Junius" in the latter part of the os in which they lived, convertible characters, ide

a at present in Algiers.
In which Sir Isaac Newton was he
in mear Grantham, is about to be
a scientific establishment erected